

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

No 650

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1853.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector of the district of New York, vice *Greene C. Bronson*, removed.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, vice *John A. Dix*, resigned.

JOHN ROMEY BROADHEAD, Naval Officer for the district of New York, vice *Edw. J. Ruffin*.

The above appointments, announced officially in the *Union* yesterday, settle the question which has been mooted for several days past, namely, whether *Collector Bronson* would be removed from office. The announcement of the removal was accompanied in the *Union* with the following letters from the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, which it is due to the parties that we also should give.

Sir: Recently I addressed a letter to *Collector Bronson* and other officers of the customs in the city of New York.

By some means an imperfect copy of that letter, purporting to have been communicated from New York by telegraph, was published in one of the papers of this city. This rendered it proper for me to give to the public a correct copy; and upon the ground of that publication under such circumstances, *Collector Bronson* published his long-delayed reply, even before the original had reached me.

Under these circumstances I deem it proper to transmit to you for publication the enclosed letter.

Very respectfully,
Editor of the *Union*. JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 17th instant. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because, while in several phrases of it admitting your implied obligation as a man of honor to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and, moreover, recognising the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tenor of remark, as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugn its motives, but indicate an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the Government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint Freessellers to office, and in doing so you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 2d instant. I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty not to inquire into the opinions which may have been held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, but to regard the claims to consideration of all who have acted with fidelity to the principles and organization of the Democratic party since the Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only. And, with these views, I must condemn your course when in this letter you inform me that you have selected Freessellers for office without having given me the notice of the fact which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between Democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions.

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this Department, and in others that you are to proceed without or contrary to such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service; for where the Department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the custom-house—some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such error. The Constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers "in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments." Congress has not attempted, nor, if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the Constitution.

Those who are employed under you in the custom-house do, both by the Constitution and the Laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone.

What the language and temper of your letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible, namely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the district of New York. I am therefore directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq., New York.

THE FEVER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A letter to the Editors from *Port Gibson*, on the Mississippi, dated the 6th instant, contains the annexed notice of the dreadful epidemic which has visited that region to so unprecedented an extent and with such awful fatality during the present year:

"Our town has lately been visited with that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever. The town has been settled for over fifty years, but never was it before visited with that disease. Out of about four hundred cases over fifty have died. The fever has now abated, but only for want of material to work upon. The absent should not return before several big frosts, which will not likely occur before November."

Exploration.—We learn from the New Orleans Delta that the tow-boat *McDaniel* exploded her boilers at noon on the 12th instant, while at the Southwest Pass. Several persons were seriously injured and three lives believed to have been lost.

THE CUBAN SUBJECT.

The article in the *Union* of Friday relating to certain alleged movements of England in regard to Cuba has been received with differing degrees of credence by the public press, so far as its voice has reached us, and with no less diversity of opinion touching the course which it calls for on the part of our Government. Letters from this city to the New York papers concur with us in ascribing to the article in the *Union* official authority. We subjoin some brief notices of the subject which we find in various papers.

Letter to the *Philadelphia American*:

"I learn to-night that an important order, to carry into effect the British scheme of Cuban apprenticeship and emancipation, has been in the hands of Captain-General Canedo for some time; but, fearing that it would produce a disastrous excitement, he took the responsibility of withholding it, except from a few wealthy planters, to whom he communicated it confidentially. There is not a shadow of doubt that these arrangements for the apprenticeship of Cuba are thoroughly completed, and the planters in the secret confidently expect an annual supply of apprentices from Africa, by British vessels, before next spring."

Letter to the *New York Times*:

"I notice a despatch to the effect that the State Department has no information relative to the British scheme of Africanizing Cuba, of which you had exclusive intelligence a few days since. I answer most unhesitatingly that the Department had information substantially confirming my despatch, as a few days will surely prove."

Letter to the *Richmond Enquirer*:

"Information has been received here that Lord Howden, the English Minister in Spain, had succeeded in making a treaty with the Spanish Government, giving to the British cruisers on the coast of Cuba the right to land troops and to search the plantations to which it had been suspected that slaves were carried. The fact that England has thus gained a foothold in Cuba is of vast importance to us. The right of search will be soon followed by occupation to a less or greater extent, as circumstances and her purposes may require. It is also stated that Lord Howden was pressing another treaty upon the Spanish Government. He had offered to withdraw the English cruisers altogether from the coast of Cuba, and to permit as many slaves as might be to be landed, provided that the Government would make them *emancipated*, and set them free after the period of ten years' service, (the present term is five years,) and at the end of fifty years abolish slavery, and put the island under British protection."

Letter to the *Journal of Commerce*:

"The Administration has certainly given credit and currency to the rumors which have occasionally reached us of an intrigue between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain for the gradual Africanization of Cuba, through the means of the introduction into that island of the apprenticeship system. These rumors, coming to this country pretty thick at one time, both from Spain and Cuba, but there is no official information on the subject in the State Department. The *Union* no doubt speaks as the organ of the Administration in its late article on this subject."

From an article in the *New York Evening Post* we extract the following to indicate its opinion of the affair:

"An old story has just been resuscitated for a new purpose. The *Washington Union* has been charged with associating itself with the abolitionists, or at least with the Freesail party; and the other day it was pretty well demonstrated, in a *Washington* weekly paper, to agree with the abolitionists in principle, and when they do seem quite content if the vessels free on both sides without any regard to hitting their opponents. If they have made a great noise, and are not taken or sunk, they report a triumph."

A scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa into Cuba, with the consent of Spain, and under the protection of British ships-of-war, to be worked for ten years as apprentices, with the further agreement that slavery shall cease to exist in Cuba at the end of fifty years."

"The *Union* repeats its expectation that the Government of the United States will interfere in this matter, and adds:

"In view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot must swell with emotions of national pride to know that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life, liberty, and property on the preservation of both."

"On this we have only to remark that Spain has the same right to emancipate her slaves as the State of New York ever had, or any other State in the Union. If the Administration—which we will do them the justice to say we by no means expect or imagine—should attempt by violence or threats to prevent it, they will open the agitation of the slavery question in a way which every member of it will regret to the last hour of his life. All the contentions of the moment, all the violence of previous controversy on the question, will be compared to that new dispute, but as zephyrus to a tempest."

"But we regard the whole affair as a hoax. The *Union* may have invented it, or it may be some silly story from Cuba, where they know as little of what is doing in Madrid as they know here. The same story was once told by the *Union*; it was believed to be a falsehood, and soon forgotten. It is now revived upon no other ground than a pretended rumor, the improbability of which can easily be shown. It is evidently got up to serve a temporary purpose, and the present version of this humbug will probably be as soon forgotten as the former."

The *New York Courier* discredits the story altogether. We make the following extracts from it on the subject:

"The *Washington Union* assures us that there is little room for doubt that Great Britain is about to interfere directly in the question of slavery in Cuba; the ostensible object of the interference being of course the abolition of involuntary servitude. The *Great Britain* proposes, according to the *Union*, that at the end of fifty years slavery shall cease to exist in Cuba; and, in consideration of the consent of Spain to the emancipation of the negroes at that time, that until then British ships of war shall cooperate with Spanish traders in the introduction of apprentices (so called) from Africa, who shall work for ten years as slaves."

"In spite of the confident air with which the *Union* makes this announcement, we do not believe that the report has any adequate foundation."

"The supposed contract binds Great Britain to aid and assist, for half a century, what she must admit to be a atrocious wrong, in order to obtain, at the end of that time, what her own experience in Jamaica has shown her to be a very questionable benefit, to use the mild term of which the case will admit."

"Britain is in earnest about the suppression of the slave trade. She has fought for it, and paid for it handsomely; and she does not so except when she means

something by it. Hatred to slavery is England's moral safety-valve. It is the sin she has no mind to, which she damns, to compound for those she is inclined to. * * *

"The Administration organ utters more than enough of platitudes and fustian upon occasion of this announcement; sets the President before the nation with a swelling bosom in 'this momentous crisis,' and makes him a helpless man who knows neither fear nor dishonor, guiding our Government, to stand by our rights and 'leave the rest to an overruling Providence.' The cause for all this is the rickety rhodomontade—the momentous crisis in view, of which we stand—'the probable influence which a nation of free negroes may exert upon the institutions of the Southern States, and consequently upon the integrity of our Federal Union.' We think that we may rest without fear for the integrity of the Union in face of the possibility, or even the certainty, that another Jamaica or another St. Domingo will lie opposite to our shores. Has the *Union* yet to learn that a community of free negroes is of all human bodies the most powerless, and utterly wanting in influence of any kind or character of any description?"

Although what the *Courier* says of the transcendence of the official paper, (a vein which unhelpfully always seizes it when it speaks of the Administration,) we think the *New York Journal* does injustice to the *Union* in ascribing to it the manufacture of the Cuba article. In that case, it would not have ventured to present the article in its columns so as to convey the impression of an official origin. The relation of the *Union* to the Government would have forbidden its giving to a matter of so much delicacy and importance an unfounded official aspect; and we are confirmed in this belief by the admission it has given by its silence yesterday to our assumption of the semi-official character of the article.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

A recent letter from an English naval officer on the Chinese station, dated at Hermes, Shanghai, gives an encouraging account of the progress of the war in China. The writer states that they are reported to have captured several important towns, the capitals of departments, and to have beaten a large force of Imperialists somewhere in the neighborhood of Keshen. He remarks that there is little doubt that the next grand movement of the insurgents will be an attempt upon Peking. For the purpose of concealing their real object, they have left sufficient forces in the cities of Nanjing and Hankow, but were not accepted, on account of their refusal to embrace Christianity. The entire country seemed hostile to the Manchus, and it was thought that the inhabitants would rise against them immediately upon the arrival of the insurgents at Peking. The affairs of the insurgents are conducted in a remarkably skilful and effective manner. They seem to possess accurate information of every thing which transpires in all parts of the kingdom. Upon hearing of a large sum of money about to be forwarded to the Imperialists from Canton, they sent a party of four thousand men, from Nanking, passing through the Imperialist army, succeeded in capturing the treasure, and returned in safety."

According to the writer the Imperialists are becoming apprehensive, and are gradually withdrawing their forces from the vicinity of Ching-king. Their officers are becoming discouraged, have given up all hope of ever retaking any of the captured places, and appear more solicitous as to the possibility of procuring opium than for the success of their cause. The naval officers of either party seldom go into action, and when they do seem quite content if the vessels free on both sides without any regard to hitting their opponents. If they have made a great noise, and are not taken or sunk, they report a triumph."

The insurgents were thoroughly assured of their ultimate and early success, and talked of two or three months as witnessing the termination of the contest."

[Boston Journal.]

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, September 23.—Company B of the first regiment of Dragoons arrived this morning from Fort Atkinson. The following officers are with the company: Major R. H. Chilton, commanding; Lieut. Owen Chapman, Lieut. D. H. Hastings.

They met Col. Cooke, Major Becker, and Lieut. Davidson near Council Grove, en route for New Mexico, and getting on well.

Fort Atkinson has been broken up and abandoned, and the company (D of the sixth infantry) have marched to Fort Riley.

A convention relative to the organization of Nebraska Territory assembled at Kickapoo, near this post, on the 20th, and nominated the Rev. Thomas P. Johnson for delegate to Congress. The Convention was addressed by Mr. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and resolutions passed. The next day Mr. Manypenny continued on his route to hold treaties with the Indian tribes in this territory. I learn that most of the tribes here have previously visited manifest an unwillingness to sell their land.

The Hon. ICHABOD BARTLETT, an eminent lawyer, died in Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, aged 67. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1808. He has been Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was a Representative of Congress from New Hampshire for three successive terms, at the close of which he declined to be a candidate for re-election.

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY was elected chairman of the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland at the last meeting of that committee.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governors of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have appointed the 24th of November as Thanksgiving day in those States.

DR. GEORGE WATSON, of Richmond, Virginia, an eminent physician and greatly esteemed gentleman, died on the 12th instant, aged about 70 years.

CONVICTED OF PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON A RAILROAD. Charles Andrews, who was arrested in July last for placing obstructions on the Harlem Railroad, for the purpose of throwing the Albany express train from the track, has recently had his trial in Westchester county, New York, and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment."

This crime ought to be punished with imprisonment for life, and the Legislature should so decree. There is no act in the catalogue of crime which shows more black-hearted malignity, and none which is likely to cause more wholesale slaughter. A villain who, to gratify purposes of revenge, and lay a trap which involves the lives of persons guiltless of any injury to him, is too much of an outlaw for society to allow ever to go at large."

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The up passenger train on Monday evening, the 10th instant, ran over a man, while passing the cut at this place, killing him instantly. His name was James McDowell. He was walking upon the track, and saw the locomotive, which runs in advance of the train at that point for the purpose of switching off the main track. He stepped off the track till the locomotive passed, when he again took to the road and was run over by the passenger cars. Verdict of the coroner's jury, death resulting from his own carelessness. He was under the influence of liquor when the accident occurred. —*Opportunity Republican*.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

The attention of the mercantile and moneyed community of this city is almost exclusively engrossed by the continued severe pressure in the money market, which is exerting a most "untoward" influence upon business generally, and stocks in particular. The losses on the latter are very heavy, and the bears (that is, those who have sold stocks to deliver ahead, making their calculations upon a decline) will reap a rich harvest.

The affair of a scarcity or an abundance of money is a thing rather difficult to understand. What is it that creates the one or the other? At this moment, under the present stringency, it is an actual fact that the deposits of the banks are increasing, and their specie either not diminishing, or, if at all, to so limited an extent as not to be worthy of note. If a capitalist exhausts his balance in bank by the purchase of real estate, stocks, or commercial paper, the money he pays away for them is not destroyed, but goes to the credit of some other person in the same or another bank, and remains available for other objects or for current payments; and these objects, being paid for, are always existing and never destroyed. By the failure of a bank it is easy to see how what is called money or available means is destroyed, by the extinction of the paper currency of that bank and by the loss to the customers of the institution of all their deposits, but nothing of that kind has occurred here, nor have there been any individual failures, either as to number or amount, which could have any serious effect in the same way as the failure of a bank, though not operating so directly as the latter, nor with equal force.

In looking round for the causes of the present condition of things, and in discussing the subject with those who are well informed respecting it, I have come to the conclusion that a very large portion of the existing pressure is to be attributed to absolute panic and the want of confidence among those (including banks) who have available means at their control. When this feeling generally exists the man who wants money cannot obtain it, though he may have first-rate securities to offer as collaterals; he proffers them in vain in order to obtain the means to meet his current and pressing wants; and hence the pressure of money arises not from any actual scarcity, but because those who have it at command are afraid to use it, or withhold it for the purpose of speculating when they think things have obtained the lowest point. In the large moneyed cities of Europe, such as London, Paris, Hamburg, Amsterdam, &c., no state of things ever exists (unless indeed under war operations or political revolutions) when money cannot be obtained upon the proffer of good securities, such as are now abundant in New York, but on which no loans can be obtained. There capitalists never take such panics, but are always prepared to advance cash upon bank, railroad, canal, or other similar collaterals, within a reasonable margin of their market value. I had to day a striking evidence of this want of confidence or panic feeling in a Wall street man of immense wealth and highest possible credit, whose exclusive business is dealing in money, exchange, and stocks, who refused to make an advance upon what he acknowledged was good security on railroad stock at two per cent. per month, and who had just previously refused to accept a proffered loan on call upon his own personal security at seven per cent. per annum. Though he thus could obtain money himself at seven per cent., he refused to accept it and loan it out on good collaterals at two per cent. per month; and the party who offered him the money no doubt could likewise have obtained two per cent. monthly for it on similar security, but preferred taking seven per cent. per annum where he felt so confident of the security, and where he could obtain it at twenty-four hours' notice to make any *redemptive* operation. This is an example as to the action of many capitalists and money dealers in this city, who, under the present state of things, have withdrawn large amounts from active employ, waiting with folded arms the current of events, many with a view to remain in *status quo* until confidence is restored, and others to take advantage of operations when things have reached the lowest depression. Of course there are many others, and probably the far larger portion of moneyed operators, who keep their means actively moving at the present current high rates.

The peculiar state of things which is now existing in this city is shown by the reported failure of the great stock operators, J. LITTLE & CO., to meet their money engagements, which arose exclusively from their not paying for the first regiment of Dragoons arrived this morning from Fort Atkinson. The following officers are with the company: Major R. H. Chilton, commanding; Lieut. Owen Chapman, Lieut. D. H. Hastings.

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OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 17, 1853.

No application for a revocation or modification of orders from any officer of the navy ordered to report for duty at any place or station will be considered or replied to by the Department until such officer, if able to travel, has reported in obedience to such order.

Every communication to the Department from any officer of the navy on duty, or on reporting for duty, must be forwarded by his superior officer. No communication will be considered or replied to unless so forwarded. An officer in command, on forwarding a communication, will endorse on it, over his official signature, the words "forwarded by."

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

"CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISERS."

Messrs. Editors: Since the use of this phrase by Secretary GURNEA, in regard to the *Cabinet*, I have referred to the Constitution of the United States to see in what class of that instrument these "advisers" were created. Mr. Guthrie is a lawyer, I believe, and his friends have attributed to him no ordinary share of ability. I took it for granted, therefore, that he would not, in an official document, use any phrase lightly.

What was my surprise, then, not to be able to discover in any portion of the constitution a single word in regard to such "advisers" as were spoken of by the learned Secretary.

The second article of the Constitution creates the office of President of the United States, and the second section of that article defines the persons who are to be his "advisers." It says: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors," &c.

The Heads of Departments were created by law; but no where, either in the constitution or the laws, is the term "Cabinet" used. It is of English monarchical origin, and in England it may be proper enough, where the responsibility of Governmental action rests upon the Ministry and not upon the Crown.

But in this country it is an unlawful creation, an interpolation, and is becoming a *fungus* upon the body politic. It is indirectly transferring power and responsibility from the lawful head to persons not recognized in the Constitution.

Webster, in one of his definitions of Cabinet, says: "The select or secret council of a Prince or Executive Government, so called from the apartment in which it was originally held."

Now, in spite of all our antipathies to things English, we are fast adopting many practices not quite as *republican* as the sages of the Revolution would have approved. We are gradually adopting "star-chamber" modes of passing upon "men and things;" and our "Cabinet" at Washington, yielding to that insatiable spirit of usurpation which grows up in all secret councils, have actually undertaken to regulate State politics and control the opinions of freemen in a sovereign State? And yet the *Richmond Enquirer* is sleeping over the resolutions of '08 and '09!

THE "SHORT-BOYS."

Messrs. Editors: The following striking description of the bullies said to have been taken by the Soft-Shell or Freesail portion of the Democratic party in New York City, for the purpose of controlling the proceedings of the late State Convention, I find in the *Richmond Enquirer*. I have recently delivered at Rochester. If any person is disposed to doubt the truth of the description, they must, if they please, go to New York and see for themselves:

"There was there, said Mr. D., to take part in the proceedings of the Convention, the spawn of a general jail delivery from the city of New York; the black vomit of the Tenets and Blackwell's Island; the hair-pil, slit-eyed, broken nose, heart-eyes, and on an average only about two whole ones to three men; creatures ragged as Lazarus and malarious as Cain; mottled with disease; foul with stench; creeping with vermin; shaggy with drunken ferocity, and armed with the implements of their trade, slung-shot and bow-knives."

The Portland (Me.) Argus announces the death of ISAAC LESLEY, which took place in that city on Monday evening. He was eighty-eight years of age. He was appointed Collector of Portland by President Jackson, and held the office till some time after the close of J. Q. Adams's Administration. He left a large estate.

ADULTERATED CREAM OF TARTAR.—A very large portion of the cream of tartar used for domestic purposes, and what is even worse, much of that used for medicine, is badly adulterated. A writer in the Boston Journal says that an examination lately made of six specimens showed in the purest sixty-two per cent. of foreign matter. The consequences are sometimes dangerous, and sometimes fatal. An extensive dealer in the article states that three barrels of alum and three of flour were lately sent to a mill in Boston, with instructions to be manufactured into cream of tartar, and to be labelled with the name of the manufacturer. The man refused to place his label upon a spurious article, and the raw material was sent to some more compliant person. Ground cream of tartar is sold in many of the shops lower than the crystallized can be afforded, and is of course adulterated. Grocers should be very careful in their purchases, and housekeepers should be quite as careful. The writer in the Boston Journal says of the specimens analyzed:

"The added ingredients consisted of white sand, ground pumice, ground rice, and flour. This is a vile compound to offer to a sick child or an adult invalid. If the purchaser will provide himself with a small vessel of the solution of iodine, and place a drop in connexion with the suspected article, the presence of flour, or any article containing starch, is instantly shown by the blue tint which follows. Let him place a few grains in boiling water, and if it is not entirely soluble, let him reject it. An experienced dealer can always judge with a great degree of accuracy by the appearance of the article. Pure cream of tartar is intensely white, and has a degree of cohesion which is entirely unlike flour, or any of the articles used to adulterate it."

It is a wonderful evidence of ingenuity—to say nothing of the baseness of it—the great extent to which adulteration of the most common articles is carried. Articles so cheap that it would not seem an object to cheat in their preparation are mixed up with something a little cheaper, or often very deleterious to health. Stringent laws should be passed for the inspection of all substances intended for food or medicine; the spurious articles should in all cases be destroyed without mercy, and severe penalties should be visited upon those who manufacture them or knowingly sell them. —*Providence Journal*.

WHITE BACKBRED.—Mr. E. Shepard has shown us (says the Detroit Tribune) a bird which was shot out of a flock of blackbirds. It is like other blackbirds in every thing but color; its breast, sides, and part of the back are white, while the rest of the body and head are black. It is certainly a rare specimen of amalgamation.

HOMICIDE.—A melancholy affair occurred in this country about eight miles from the city, on Saturday morning. A man named Christian G. Martin had been teaching school there and engaged himself to Miss Emily Shaw, also a teacher, whose parents reside there. Martin had in fact obtained the marriage license. Afterwards he concluded to marry her, and to go to her for her signature, in which she was charged with gross improprieties. She of course refused to sign it. Martin and a brother of Miss Shaw then got into a fight in the road. Shaw drew a pistol, while Martin attempted to wrench from him, and it went off accidentally, the ball entering in front near the shoulder and lodging in the back. Miss Shaw, unconscious that Martin was wounded, then jumped the fence, walked up to Martin, and shot him in the side. He died in about fifteen minutes, though it was thought that the first wound would have caused his death, though the first wound would have caused his death, though the first wound would have caused his death.

On Friday night the large and elegant building at Cooperstown, (N. Y.) built by Judge COOPER, and for many years the residence of his son, J. PENIMOR COOPER, was destroyed by fire; a portion of the furniture was saved. The house had recently been converted into a hotel.

DEATH OF THE SLEEPING MAN.—Cornelius Vrooman died at his brother's residence, in Clarkson, on Monday, the 17th instant. While on exhibition in New York he was taken sick, which seemed to induce a wakeful state for a short period, and then he fell into a deep sleep, and remained in that state until he was brought home on the 14th. He talked but very little, inquiring after his mother, who had been dead two years, his father and brothers, whom he seemed partially to recognize. He complained of great internal heat and soreness of his throat and stomach. On the morning of the day of his death he called for food, and ate a hearty meal, and from that time seemed to be in pain until about 2 o'clock P. M., when he died without a struggle. His age was thirty-four years. —*Rochester Democrat*.

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